

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST

FAIR.

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

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November 10th, 1911. Temperature 10 a.m. 71° 4 p.m. 70° Humidity...65, 65.

November 10th, 1910. Temperature 10 a.m. 67° 4 p.m. 68° Humidity...81, 28.

No. 3688

十一月九日三號

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11 1911.

大正通 號一十月一十英港

\$38 PER ANNUM. SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

THE REBELLION.

[Service To The "Telegraph"]

GUARDING EUROPEANS AT CANTON.

Durban, Nov. 10, 11.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Hongkong states that British blue-jackets are guarding the European quarter at Canton and have landed four guns.—Reuter.

NANKING FIRED ON.

Shanghai, Nov. 10.

The garrison troops at Nanking are firing on the dwellings of the inhabitants and are doing great damage, besides killing many of the people.

LOOT AND MASSACRE.

The troops under General Chang Fui are looting and slaughtering the people and the queueless Chinese are coming in for a good deal of attention.

CHANG'S WHEREABOUTS.

H.E. Chang Jen-chun, Viceroy of Nanking, is not dead as reported. He is taking shelter in the camp of General Chang Fui.

IMPERIALISTS DESERTING.

H.E. Yuan Shih-kai is proceeding northward. The Imperialists are deserting their camps owing to the failure of Tuan Ki-an to come to terms with the revolutionaries for the termination of hostilities.

A LEADER'S OPINION.

Wong Hing, one of the revolutionary leaders, has expressed himself in favour of the election of a president of the republic by the whole of the Chinese people.—"Shat Po."

HEAVY CASUALTIES AT FOCHOW.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

Shanghai, Oct. 10.

It is reported from Fochow that fighting still continues. The casualties are very heavy. Every precaution is being taken by foreigners in order to protect their property.

AMOY NEXT.

It is anticipated that Amoy will go over to the revolutionaries tomorrow, but no trouble is expected.

TELEGRAMS.

HOME POLITICS.

NAVAL PROGRAMME.

[Service to the "Telegraph"]

Bombay, Nov. 10, 12.45 p.m.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in replying to the toast of the Navy at the Guildhall banquet, made a vigorous pronouncement on the necessity of a strong navy instantly ready for action which must be based on the strength of foreign navies. It would be hypocrisy, he said, to pretend that the rapid growth of the German navy was not a main factor in the new construction, and it would be foolish to deny that the naval competition between the two empires was a difficulty which baffled earnest efforts towards friendly feeling.

Mr. Churchill concluded by stating that the maintenance of naval supremacy was Great Britain's whole foundation. He emphasised that the German Navy Bill calls a halt in 1912, in increasing construction which, if adhered to, would sensibly relieve Europe. If, however, these vast programmes continued, then the British Empire would be able to bear the strain lost if it fell at the call of duty.

THE NEW LEADER.

Durban, Nov. 10, 10.35 a.m.

It is generally believed in the lobby to-night that Mr. Bonar Law will be the new leader, as the followers of Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Walter Long are unable to adjust their differences.

It is reported that Mr. Balfour has declined a peerage, but it is expected that he will receive the Order of Merit.

KING AND PREMIER.

H.M. the King has had a lengthy conference with Mr. Asquith prior to sailing, and a Council has met at Buckingham Palace, at which a special commission was appointed.

THE NEW LEADER.

Bombay, Nov. 11, 7.50 a.m.

The selection of Mr. Bonar Law as leader of the Unionist Party is confirmed by all his colleagues who have given him assurances that they will support him loyally. The meeting of the Party on Monday will consequently be unanimous.

NAVAL SUPREMACY.

All shades of politicians unite in welcoming Mr. Churchill's speech as an assurance that the supremacy of the Navy will be maintained at all costs.

TELEGRAMS.

THE REICHSTAG DEBATE.

VIOLENT SPEECHES.

[Service to the "Telegraph"]

Bombay, Nov. 10, 2.5 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent in Berlin, in telegrams relating to the debate in the Reichstag, says that violent speeches were made by Canto, Conservative and National Liberal Deputies denouncing Germany's "purposeless policy in Morocco, and the failure to meet the provocation of Mr. Lloyd George's speech." They denied that the agreement was a step towards a Franco-German rapprochement, and demanded that the Treaty be referred to the Budget Commission for exhaustive examination.

Baron Hertling, of the Centre Party, said that the popular displeasure regarding Germany's purposeless Morocco policy since the unhappy demonstration at Tangiers in 1904 was transformed into flaming anger by the speech of Mr. Lloyd George. What had the Chancellor done to meet British provocation? The maintenance of peace could be bought at too great a price if it were only obtained by the sacrifice of Germany's position as a world power.

BITTERNESS AGAINST BRITAIN.

Durban, Nov. 10, 4.15 p.m.

Yesterday evening's debate in the Reichstag was noteworthy for repeated manifestations of intense bitterness against Great Britain, and indignation at Mr. Lloyd George's speech.

The Chancellor's moderate language was received with occasional laughter, almost derisive, but mostly with profound silence. The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" suggests that the party leaders are using the anti-British feeling as a useful cry in view of the forthcoming elections.—Reuter.

RADICAL DEPRECATION.

Durban, Nov. 11, 12.30 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Berlin says that when the Morocco debate was resumed in the Reichstag, Doctor Weimer, a Radical, said he did not grudge France the lion's share, provided a lasting understanding was reached. He pointed out that the Crown Prince's appearance in the House and his attitude during the speeches of Baron Hertling and Herr Heydebrand had already echoed abroad and he regretted exceedingly that the work of peace should be so jeopardised. This expression was greeted with shouts of approval from the Left and loud laughter from the Centre.

Herr Schultz, an Imperialist, said that never had such a storm of indignation swept the land as over these treaties. He said: "Mr. Lloyd George, in his speech, seemed to be ordering Germany to halt. He seemed to be recalling the days when foreigners ruled us, but those days are no more beyond recall."

TELEGRAMS.

CRICKET.

M. C. C. DO-WELL.

[Service to the "Telegraph"]

Durban, Nov. 10, 4 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Adelaide states that the M. C. C. team met South Australia there in sunny, hot and perfect weather. There was a large attendance.

M. C. C. won the toss and, at close of play, had scored 331 for four wickets.

Gunn scored 106 without offering a chance. He showed perfect defence and scored ten 4's. Warner contributed 112 not out. He gave an easy, but unaccepted, chance when 105; but otherwise his innings was noteworthy for fine late cutting and driving.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN CANTON.

The New Government's Proclamation.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, Nov. 10.

The New Republican Government in Canton has issued a proclamation promising to afford every protection to the Manchus and banner men in the city and also ordering the people to discard their queues. As regards the notes of issue in Canton, the people are permitted to circulate the notes and coinage of the old Government. At the same time the shopkeepers and rice dealers are warned not to raise the price of rice or other food stuffs. The Republican Government in Canton is in need of capable men to aid in the administration of affairs. Suitable men will be engaged by the new Government and even former officials of the Manchurian Government will be accepted, providing they swear allegiance to the new Government. For the present, the police and the soldiers of the garrison will be retained. The disbanded soldiers are to be mobilized again and the modern trained troops will be recalled to Canton, when arms and ammunition will be distributed to them. Former officials in charge of the finance department will continue their work as usual pending their replacement with new men.

Free Pardons.

Free pardons will be granted to criminals and members of secret or other illegal societies, but they are warned that the public peace must be preserved. A citizen army will probably be organized in the near future to ensure the safety of Canton. The new Government, on the day of the declaration of independence, wrote to Admiral Li Chun and General Li Chai-kwong asking them

TELEGRAMS.

LABOUR AND HONGKONG.

KEIR HARDIE'S QUESTION.

[Service to the "Telegraph"]

Bombay, Nov. 10, 12.45 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Keir Hardie asked a question with reference to apprehensions that the proposed Ordinance regulating clubs and other organizations in Hongkong was likely to be used for the suppression of bona fide trades union organizations. He asked, would care be taken to safeguard the rights of the workers before it was confirmed?

Mr. Harcourt said he had not seen the proposed Ordinance, but would carefully consider the point when the Ordinance was received.

SOLDIERS DEMANDS.

The new Government has taken charge of the telegraphic bureau in order to ensure continuous and smooth working of the department. On the day preceding the declaration of independence in Canton, Field Marshal Lung distributed one month's pay to compensate his troops and then disbanded them. They have, however, refused to surrender their arms and return to Kwangsi, on the ground that they ought to have five months' pay as compensation from the new Government. On the afternoon of the declaration of independence, several hundreds of these Kweichow troops armed themselves with guns and bayonets and attacked the Army Headquarters. The Republican troops stationed near the northern parade ground quickly entered the city to maintain order. On arrival of the Republican troops, the soldiers dispersed in all directions.

PRECAUTIONS AT SHAMEEN.

Last night extraordinary precautions were taken at Shameen. Troops were landed from the foreign gunboats and stationed outside the consulates, but nothing unusual occurred during the night.

Admiral Li Chun is still in Canton, but is said to have discarded his queue.

Kong Hing-yun and Li Sai-kwai are still in Canton. Although peace prevails in Canton, and many shop people have resumed business, there is still a fear of disorder breaking out.

There are over 4,000 criminals liberated from the Canton prisons.

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR.

ARAB ATTACKS.

[Service to the "Telegraph"]

Bombay, Nov. 11, 7.50 a.m.

The Arabs made a series of attacks upon Tripoli yesterday, upon several fronts, and, again gathered on the oasis, fired upon the Italians from the rear. The attacks were repulsed, and an expedition is to be despatched to clear out the oasis.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

DELEGATES APPOINTED.

[Service to the "Telegraph"]

Bombay, Nov. 10, 12.45 p.m.

In reply to Mr. Mitchell Thompson in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey said that Sir Cecil Clementi Smith and William Meyer, and Mr. Max-Mueller at Peking had been appointed delegates to the Opium Conference. The appointment of the fourth was being considered.—Reuter.

A DIPLOMATIC SENSATION.

SECRET TREATY.

[Service to the "Telegraph"]

Bombay, Nov. 10, 3.30 p.m.

The publication of a secret Franco-Spanish treaty regarding Morocco, made in 1904, has created a sensation in Paris. It confers rights on Spain which are considered as seriously detracting from the advantages obtained by France in her agreement with Germany.

The French Premier, in the Chamber yesterday, urged the necessity of a speedy ratification of the Franco-German agreement, in order to strengthen the hands of France in the negotiation with Spain.—Reuter.

WOMEN AND PUBLIC LIFE.

INVINCIBLE OPTIMISM.

Of all the interesting circumstances of the age, surely nothing was more interesting than the increasingly useful position which was occupied by women, remarked the Lord Mayor of London at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the City of London School for Girls.

That was largely due, no doubt, first to their own devotion, their own desire for service, their own ambition to confer happiness on other people. But those ambitions had been aided and their services rendered more effective by the liberal educational advantages which had been placed at the girls' disposal, of which they had made such excellent use.

There were some people to-day who deprecated interference of women in public life. For his part, he believed that women could not touch anything without improving it. Therefore, he welcomed with all his heart their co-operation in all departments of life where their abilities and strength fitted them to take their place. He would not limit the sphere of their operations.

TELEGRAMS.

HOME RACING.

LIVERPOOL CUP.

[Service to the "Telegraph"]

Bombay, Nov. 11, 12.40 a.m.

The race for the Liverpool Cup (1 mile 3 furlongs) resulted as follows:—

- Tropida (Winter) ... 1.
- Willaura (Harley) ... 2.
- Mustapha (Saxby) ... 3.

Fourteen ran. Won by two lengths; head between second and third. Betting 11 to 2 Tropida, 7 to 1 Willaura, 8 to 1 Mustapha. Doyle rode Aviator and Duke Michael and Jaseur did not start. Tropida soon settled down and drew to the front, followed by Hamerton, Succour, Willaura and Desman. Entering the straight Willaura and Mustapha challenged the leader, but could make no impression on Tropida, who won easily. King William was fourth.—Reuter.

"TOO OLD TO REFORM!"

Can China be Westernised?

Can China be regenerated? Can the inscrutable mysterious Far East become Westernised? The question was put by the "Daily Mirror" recently to a high authority on Eastern problems and affairs. He answered the question by another.

"Is it possible," he asked, "to convert a nonagenarian invalid early Victorian Tory into a twentieth-century red-hot democratic Hyde Park orator?" "China is a bed-ridden monster infected with traditions and beliefs which abhor change in any shape or form. How, then, can the reported awakening penetrate to the millions upon millions who have never come into contact with the apostles of reform?"

"The Chinese do not want to change their general national characteristics. They have been nominally conquered again and again, and in every case have lived to assimilate their conquerors."

"Home life, and all that it brings—peace, prosperity, security of mind and body—this they prize above all things. They will not change."

"The fate of millions of people in each separate province depends upon the character of one man, the Viceroy. He has no need to give to the Emperor in Peking any account of his stewardship, provided the settled revenue for his province is forthcoming."

"He and all his subordinates are underpaid. Ring within ring of tax-farmers arise as a natural consequence. The people are ground into the earth, and the rule against primogeniture, dividing every estate, as it does, amongst the sons at the death of the father, soon converts the wealthiest landowning families into more agricultural labourers."

"In spite of it all, the invincible faith of the Chinaman and his unconquered optimism bids him live and take things as they come. All fate, good or bad, is from Heaven; and throughout it all Heaven will look after its darling China."

"Dr. Sun Yat-sen hopes to change all this. And he at least is a Chinaman who brings novelties to the Chinese. But will he be able to change four hundred million people, bound by tradition by religion, and by natural affection and pride of race, to the ideas of bygone centuries, will he be able to modernise China? I doubt it."

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WM. DICKSON,
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Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [22]

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TAKESHI TAKAMICHI,
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Hongkong, 25th Sept., 1911. [18]

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Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [110]

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES

What They Think.

China Mail.

The Retiring Leader.

Apart from his qualities as a
fighting leader, Mr. Balfour's re-
tirement into private life will be
sincerely deplored by men and
women of all shades of political
feeling. He represented so much
that belongs to all the finer
aspects of public life that his
withdrawal from the arena pro-
duces a sense of almost irrepara-
ble loss. He carried with him
the graceful, courtly ideals of
alas, a bygone day, while at the
same time he had a breadth of
intellectual vision which lifted
all his speeches and addresses
far above the commonplace. A
man of lofty mentality, of the
purest aspirations, and possessed
of the noblest candour with friend
and foe alike, he elevated the
whole tone of public life. No
shadow of self-seeking ever
clouded his brilliant career, and
of few of our public men can this
be written. We can but hope

SLAVERY IN CANTON.

Extra Wives for Rich Chinese.

Cantonese aristocracy is official. There is nothing in the system to prevent a simple peasant from becoming viceroy. Until recently entrance into and promotion in official life was by competitive examination. Princes of the Manchu dynasty are, of course, the real blooded aristocracy of China. But there are not enough of them to go round, and outside of picking they exert little influence in social life. While there are no water-tight compartments in Cantonese society, it is possible to distinguish certain classes. I propose to show, with the help given me by our Consul, says a correspondent of the "Chicago Tribune," how typical families of these different classes live, especially looking into their living expenses and incidentally into the structure of family life in Canton.

Taking the aristocratic official class first, you will find in a typical family six individuals—husband and wife, two other women and two children.

Their monthly household expenses would be about as follows: Rent for a house valued at \$20,000, \$120; eleven men servants, including one porter, four general servants, a cook, assistant cook, and four chair coolies, \$74. There will be seven women servants, at a total cost of \$35.50, comprising two women's maids at \$3 each, two babies' nurses at \$8, and three general servants, who also do the family washing, at \$2.50 each.

The food for the family would cost \$150 a month. The master and three wives have four meals a day. Breakfast 50 cents, luncheon 25 cents, dinner 75 cents, supper 50 cents. The two meals for the servants cost 25 cents a day. To this must be added rice to the value of \$16.50, and \$11 for firewood and sundry expenses.

Extra Wives.

The two extra wives are practically slaves. If they bear no children they have no legal status; if they bear children, their position in the family is assured. They are subject to the orders of the first wife; their children are considered her children and subject to her direction.

As there always is a steady exodus of men from Canton, the population numbers more women than men. The law does not sanction, but, on the contrary, actually forbids plurality of wives. A Chinaman may have but one wife; there is no limit to the number of concubines he may have. The wife is chosen from the same rank and position in life as that of her husband.

Among the higher classes betrothal is usually contracted a few years before the marriage takes place. The young people have no voice in the selection of a life partner, betrothal and marriage being arranged by the nearest eldest male relative. After a formal betrothal is entered into, the young man's family send a quantity of cakes to the girl's family, together with an agreement of engagement and valuable presents to the fiancée herself. The girl's family, in turn, sends gifts of confectionery and a "formal acknowledgment of the engagement."

The Wedding Ceremony.

The marriage ceremony is formal and well defined. About two weeks before the wedding, there is an "engagement ceremony." Fortune tellers and astrologers determine an auspicious day. The bride is brought to the groom's house in a decorated palanquin, with considerable pomp. She is received by the groom in the main hall of the house, and together they worship heaven—i.e., they kneel facing the street, and the family ancestors, and prostrate themselves before the house. The bride is conducted to a room by the husband, and now, probably for the first time, sees her husband's face. Other women are purchased outright. There is no formality beyond the passing of the money and the receipt therefor. Upon arrival at the house, they kowtow, or ceremonially kneel before the wife and all the higher members of the family. Under no circumstances do they enjoy the honour and rank accorded the wife.

All this seems strange to us. But it must be remembered that the Chinese do not take heaven into their confidence in making marriages. Marriages, births and deaths are in no sense under government supervision. They are the private affairs of the persons or families concerned, and the State in no way interferes unless custom is violated. Household servants are usually furnished food and lodging. Servants in the employ of Europeans expect only lodging. By custom women servants are furnished with bedding. Among the poorer, menial classes, marriage is generally a matter of convenience. There is little or no formal ceremony and the union is a kind of partnership, whereby it is understood that they will look after each other in case of sickness and they hope, of course, that children will come to insure support in their old age. Naturally there cannot be much love in such marriages.

in m. 118
HONGKONG CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.
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Ladies and Visitors' Reception.
Lunch at 11 a.m.
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Apart from its value as a general tonic, Sanatogen is of the greatest service to the physician in fighting Malaria, Dysentery and other scourges of tropical climates.

On this subject, Dr. H. H. W. H., of Bahugach, United Provinces, writes:—“I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of Dysentery, Enteric Fever and other exhausting diseases. I have used it regularly in my practice for the past two years, and in no single instance have I been disappointed with its results. I can honestly affirm that many of my worst cases owe their recovery to Sanatogen.”

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At the head offices of the manufacturers of Sanatogen there are filed more than fourteen thousand letters from practising physicians who certify to the value of Sanatogen. Truly a magnificent monument to the value of this unique tonic-food!

But no less impressive is the enthusiastic testimony of patients themselves. Thousands of well-known people in every walk of life have publicly testified to the wonderful benefits they have received from Sanatogen, and a few of their letters are reproduced here.

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Judge of the Supreme Court, Lahore, Punjab, writes:—“My experience with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it for some months during the most trying season of the year, and found it a great strengthener.”

Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B., M.D., etc., writes:—“Sanatogen is a substance of the highest nutritive value, containing as it does a large amount of organic phosphorus, in exactly the form in which it can be easily absorbed. It is an excellent nerve food.”

Mr. Shirley Trevelyan, Editor of “Capital,” 98, Clive Street, Calcutta, writes:—“I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen. It not only kept me up during a sharp attack of fever, but afterwards restored me once more to full vigour. In fact, I was better and stronger after this course of Sanatogen than before the attack.”

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Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., the popular Novelist, writes:—“20, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is to my mind a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the over-worked body and mind.”

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NOTICE.

A FINAL DIVIDEND of One Shilling per Share, free of tax, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company, making a total of 10 per cent for the year ending 28th February, 1911.

COUPON No. 17 is payable on the 2nd November at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, and the Russo-Asiatic Bank at Tientsin and Shanghai.

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NOTICE.

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By Order,
E. S. LINDSEY,
Manager,
Kowloon, 7th Nov. 1911. 11480

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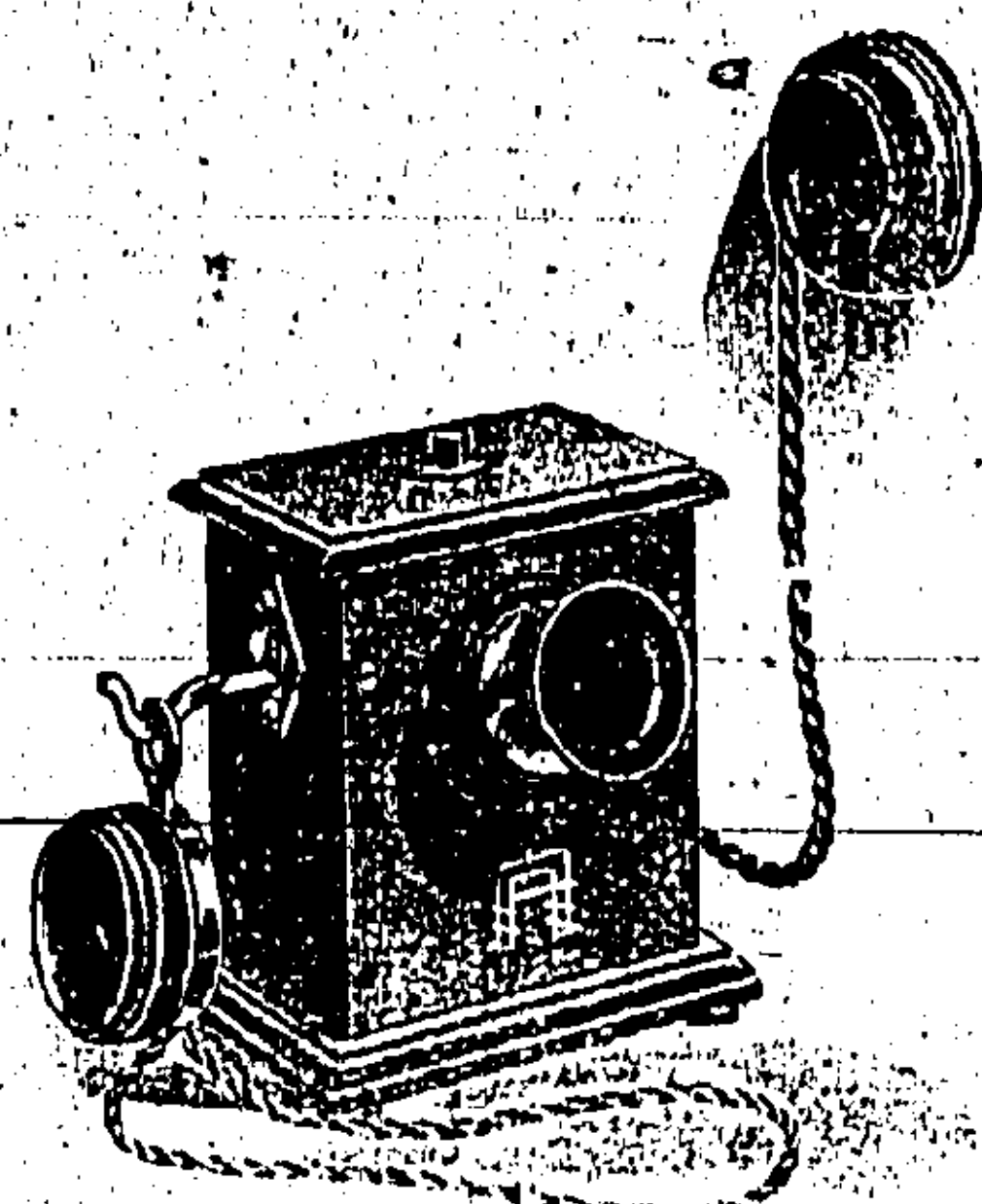
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Y14.95	Mukden (S.M.R. Train).....Ar.	8.50 p.m.	“ “ “ “
Y11.50	Changhai (S.M.R. Train).....Ar.	4.05 “	“ “ “ “
R 9.60	Harbin (Russian Train).....Ar.	10.30 “	“ “ “ “
	“ “ “ “	11.50 “	“ “ “ “
	“ “ “ “	8.10 a.m.	“ “ “ “

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	Mukden (")...Ar.	5.00 a.m.	Tues.	Thurs.	Sat.
Y14.95	(")...Lv.	5.15	"	"	"
	Dairen (")...Ar.	1.20 p.m.	"	"	"
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No. 37, Lieut.-Commr. A. A. L. Fenner.

No. 38, Lieut.-Commr. J. R. A. Codrington.

Alacrity, despatch-boat, Comdr. A. Lowndes, 700 tons, 4 guns, 2,000 i.h.p.

Astron, 2nd class cruiser, Captain E. B. Kiddle, 4,380 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 i.h.p.

Atlas, admiral's tug, Master S. West, 615 tons, 1,400 i.h.p.

Bramble, gunboat, Lieut.-Comdr. B. G. Washington, 710 tons, 900 i.h.p.

Britomart, gunboat, Lieut.-Comdr. J. M. Barker, 710 tons, 900 i.h.p.

Cadmus, British allop, Comdr. H. Lyne, 1,070 tons, i.h.p. 1,400.

Cherub, water tank and tug, Master W. Smith, 390 tons, i.h.p. 340.

Olio, British sloop, Comdr. H. R. Veale, 1,070 tons, i.h.p. 1,400.

Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, Lt.-Comdr. H. S. Monroe, 340 tons, 6 guns, 5,700 i.h.p.

Flora, 2nd class cruiser, Captain J. Nicholas, 4,380 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 i.h.p.

Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer, Lieut.-Comdr. Hon. Guy Stopford, 295 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p.

Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, Lt.-Comdr. M. B. B. Blackwood, 320 tons, 6 guns, 3,900 h.p.

Kent, armoured cruiser, Capt. S. St. J. Farquhar, 9,800 tons, 14 guns, i.h.p. 22,000.

Kinsla, river gunboat, Lieut.-Comdr. T. J. S. Lyne, 616 tons, i.h.p. 1,200.

Merlin, surveying ship, Comdr. B. O. M. Davy, 1,070 tons, guns 1,400 i.h.p.

Minotaur, armoured cruiser (the ship Vice-Admiral Sir A. W. H. Wilson), Capt. G. C. Cayley, 14,800 tons, i.h.p. 27,000.

Monmouth, armoured cruiser, Captain L. E. Power, 9,800 tons i.h.p. 22,000.

Moorhen, river gunboat, Lieut.-Comdr. G. P. Delfy, 180 tons, 2 guns, i.h.p. 800.

Newcastle, 2nd class cruiser, Captain George P. E. Hunt, 4,800 tons, turbine.

Nightingale, river gunboat, Lt.-Comdr. Claude Hillersden Woodward, 85 tons, 240 h.p.

Otter, torpedo-boat destroyer, Comdr. Lambie, 385 tons, 6 guns, 3,300 i.h.p.

Robin, river gunboat, Lt.-Comdr. Osomo A. O. Douglas, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p.

Rosario, depot ship for Submarines, Lt.-Comdr. N. E. Archdale, 980 tons, i.h.p. 1,400.

Sandpiper, river gunboat, Lieut.-Comdr. E. J. J. Southby, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p.

Salpe, river gunboat, Lt.-Comdr. Maurice B. Leslie, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p.

Taku, torpedo boat destroyer, Gunner E. J. Trillo, 395 tons, i.h.p. 6,000.

Tamar, receiving ship, Commodore Byres, 4,350 tons, 6 guns.

Teal, river gunboat, Lieut.-Comdr. R. J. Buchanan, 180 tons, 2 guns, 800 i.h.p.

Thistle, gunboat, Lieut.-Comdr. M. E. Baillie-Hamilton, 710 tons, 900 h.p.

Virago, torpedo-boat destroyer, Lieut.-Comdr. Harold D. A. Blair-Hall, 395 tons, 6 guns, 6,300 i.h.p.

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Hongkong, 11th November, 1910.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1911.

THE REICHSTAG OUTBURST.

It is somewhat of a coincidence that on the same day that Mr. Asquith was congratulating his hearers at the Guildhall banquet on the peaceful outlook in Europe, setting aside Italy and Turkey, there should have been a particularly fierce anti-British outburst in the Reichstag. There is no mistaking the bitterness in the tone of the speeches. Especially pointed were the references to that stormy petrel of British politics, Mr. Lloyd George, whose speech at the Mansion House in July has evidently rankled in German minds ever since.

On that occasion Mr. Lloyd George said: "If a situation were to be forced upon us in which peace could only be preserved by the surrender of the great and beneficent position Britain has won by centuries of heroism and achievement, by allowing Britain to be treated where her interests were vitally affected as if she were of no account in the Cabinet of Nations, then I say emphatically that peace at that price would be a humiliation intolerable for a great country like ours to endure." On that occasion Mr. Lloyd George was, of course, merely the spokesman for the Government, and we recall the fact that he, the great improviser, for once read carefully from manuscript. It may have been a "postprandial utterance," as it was described in the Reichstag, but it was none the less a deliberate pronouncement whose meaning was grasped everywhere in Europe.

Yet we are bound to say that, however it may have been read in Germany, the warning appears to us no more than the expression of a general principle with some application, but no really special application, to the then existing situation. At the time, indeed, the semi-official "Cologne Gazette" remarked that "Although the conclusion of Mr. Lloyd George's speech sound led very pacific one must be prepared to count upon a section of the anti-German Press interpreting it as a warning or threat to Germany." In our opinion there is no occasion to identify one self with such an interpretation, because the same speech, with its unambiguous pronouncement of principles which apply to every great Power, could just as well have been delivered by any non-English Minister. It is perfectly obvious that the nation which thinks its honour or vital interests are threatened will not tolerate such a state of affairs patiently. More than this Mr. Lloyd George has not said. That was a fair and reasonable interpretation of the words spoken by the Chancellor on behalf of the British Cabinet, and we cannot believe that the majority of the German people regard it as more than a general warning, spoken at a moment when it seemed necessary, and never intended as a point-blank threat. It was easy, of course, to exaggerate its purpose; just as easy is it to make too much of the neglect or to ignore the existence of the elemental passion, but a temporary display of those must not be magnified. It is for the diplomats now to correct unfortunate impressions and soothe ruffled feelings. We are convinced that this can be done and that this little cloud on the horizon of Germany and Britain can readily be removed.

DAY BY DAY.

The first step towards magnanimity is to perceive no lack of it in others.

A native was sentenced to one month's hard labour and four hours' stocks at the Magistracy this morning for stealing a quantity of fire iron bars.

Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Ambassador, accompanied by Lady MacDonald and daughter, have returned to Tokyo from a tour in Manchuria and Korea.

Sir Haviland and Lady de Samsom have returned to Shanghai from England. They travelled by the Siberian route, and came by the str. Saikio Maru from Dalny.

An ordinance for the registration of Chinese partnerships, has been further amended by the Legislative Council, and is published for the information of the public, in the "Government Gazette."

Sales of Crown Land by Public Auction will be held at the District Land Office, Tai Po, at 10 a.m., on November 18.

Tenders will be received at the Colonial Secretary's office until noon of Tuesday, November 28, for the supply of labour for watering the streets in the City of Victoria for one year ending February 28, 1913.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances:—An Ordinance for the Establishment of a Hospital for the care and treatment of Chinese patients in the Kowloon Peninsula and An Ordinance to further amend the Opium Ordinance, 1900.

According to the monthly meteorological report, Hongkong had 214 hours of sunshine during the month, or two hours above the average for the first twenty-five years. In all 5,886 inches of rain fell during the month, and the prevailing wind has been from the East by North, with an average velocity of 13.2 miles per hour.

The Bijou.

The change of programme that Mr. Bob Stephenson is putting on at the Bijou this evening is well worth a visit, more especially as he has an excellent film depicting Elephants at work in India. The others of interest are entitled "Terroror," an amusing burlesque of a Spanish bull fight, and the "Burglars' Ransom," a farce in which the inimitable Wiffles appears to advantage. Miss Kitty Delvalle, who has been adding to her laurels during her stay here, appears in two new songs, "I've got it in my diary" and "I always talk with Billy." The programme is undoubtedly good and quite up to the high standard that is maintained at the Bijou.

Interpret-Rifle Match.
The undermentioned have been selected to represent Hongkong in the Interpret Rifle Match at King's Park Range, Kowloon, on Monday, the 13th instant, commencing at 9.30 a.m.:—
B. Henri, A. Henderson, J. D. Finby, B. Chapman, F. Brown, A. Osmin, A. B. West, A. Calvert, J. A. Leadbetter and R. Stewart.
The team will be captained by Mr. C. E. Tucker, who will also stand as first reserve. Colonel A. Chapman, Commandant of the Volunteer Corps, Major D. Macdonald, H.K.V.C., and Captain J. W. Snapp, R.M.L.I., have kindly consented to umpire the match.

Coal Thieves Jump Overboard.
P.O. Reynolds charged two bottommen of a coal junk at the Marine Court this morning with failing to exhibit a light and failing to stop their junk when called upon to do so by the Police. It was alleged by the prosecution that the defendants were seen to leave a Japanese coal-ship off Kowloon Island. When chased by the Police launch, they jumped overboard and tried to reach some junk. Coal was found on board defendants' junk. Defendants denied that there was any coal on board and said the Police had upset their junk. On the first count, defendants were fined \$5 each or seven days' hard labour and on the second count a fine of \$10 or 14 days' hard labour was imposed.

SOUTH CHINA COMMAND.

List of Sporting Fixtures for Week ending Friday, Nov. 17, 1911.

Cricket.—K.O.Y.L.I. meet Civil Service (A), at Happy Valley on Nov. 11 at 2.30 p.m. with H.K. League; R.E. meet Naval Yard at Happy Valley on Nov. 11 at 2 p.m. with H.K. League; A.O.C. meet Craigengower U.C. at Happy Valley on Nov. 11 at 2.30 p.m. with Friendly; 88 Coy., R.G.A. meet "F" Co., K.O.Y.L.I. at Happy Valley on Nov. 13 at 2.15 p.m. with Friendly; 25 Coy., R.E. meet A.S.C. at Happy Valley on Nov. 14 at 2 p.m. with Small Units League; R.A.M.C. meet A.O.C. at Happy Valley on Nov. 14 at 2 p.m. with Small Units League; R.E. meet K.O.Y.L.I. at Happy Valley on Nov. 15 at 2 p.m. with H.K. League. Football.—R.E. meet R.G.A. at Happy Valley on Nov. 11 at 4 p.m. with H.K. League; "F" Co., K.O.Y.L.I. meet "G" Co., K.O.Y.L.I. at Happy Valley on Nov. 13 at 2.45 p.m. with Rgl. League; "E" Co., K.O.Y.L.I. meet "A" Co., K.O.Y.L.I. at Happy Valley on Nov. 13 at 4 p.m. with Rgl. League; "C" Co., K.O.Y.L.I. meet "D" Co., K.O.Y.L.I. at Happy Valley on Nov. 16 at 4 p.m. with Rgl. League. Hockey.—8th Rajputs meet 8th Rajputs at U.S.R.C. on Nov. 16 at 4.30 p.m.

FUN IN THE "TUBE."

Moving Staircase An Innovation.

Journeying in London "tubes" always has an element of surprise in it, but the advent of a moving staircase to avoid the wait for a lift, is creating much amusement. Business men changing from the District Railway trains into those of the "tube" at Earl's Court Station, London, were overjoyed on Oct. 4 to find the new moving staircase down to the Piccadilly "tube" open to the public, and they took to it at once as a child takes to a new toy.

One typical business man was on the point of passing it by, but stopped, turned back, and looked curiously over the balustrade running alongside the staircase. Seeing only a stationary-looking, stationary staircase—just the moving staircase starts at the bottom of the first short flight—he turned to go on, but vacillated on seeing the through descending, and, finally, he took the plunge and was soon lost to sight on the way underground. A few minutes later he appeared again at the top, his face wreathed in smiles. It was a success. He had been down and up again. An eastward-bound Wimbledon train had just come in and a fresh crowd was coming to the stairway. The enthusiastic experimenter, his office worries forgotten, seized an amazed friend by the arm and dragged him down for another trip. Every eye in the City-bound trains was drawn to the scene of unvoiced excitement on the platform. A few passengers even, bound straight through for the City, were overcome by curiosity and leapt out of the trains, determined to play with the new toy.

CHURCH SERVICES.
St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—12th Nov., 22nd Sunday, after Trinity; Holy Communion 8.15 a.m.; Matins 11 a.m. Responses: Ferial; Venite: Burrows; Psalms of the 12th morning; Te Deum: Wordward, Smart, Turle; Benedictus: Langdon; Hymns: 127, 161, 214. Evensong 5.45 p.m. Responses: Ferial; Psalms of the 12th evening; Magnificat: Nunc Dimittis: Stanes in F.; Anthem: "Sing Praises." Gospel: Hymns: 218, 187; Sevenfold Amen; Preacher: Rev. H. S. Crole-Ross, R.N.; Voluntary: Overture, Smart.
St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. Sunday, 12th Nov., 1911. Holy Communion 8 a.m. Matins 11 a.m. Venite: Burrows; Te Deum: Russell Jones and Pym; Psalms LXII, LXXXII, LXXXIII; Canticle: Benedictus; Langdon. Hymns: 300 (2nd Tune), 498, 161. Evensong 6 p.m. Hymns: 235. Psalms, LXV, Garrett, LXVI, Tomlinson, LXVII, Wesley. Magnificat, Smart. Nunc Dimittis: Tolson. Hymns: 280, 27, 477. Vesper Hymn: Sunday School will be held at 5 p.m. in the Boys' School Headquarters on the Church grounds.

MR. BALFOUR'S LEADERSHIP.

In view of the retirement of Mr. Balfour we reprint below a remarkable letter from "One Who Served Under Disraeli" on the formation of the Halsbury Club and the leadership of the Unionist Party, which appeared in the "Times" recently:—

Sir,—On Friday last, in commending the objects of the newly formed Halsbury Club, you gave a salutary warning as to the effect which an organization, admirable in itself, might have on the policy which it is designed to promote. May I through your columns press at heart to pause before they finally commit themselves to the new movement?

The political situation is one of unparalleled danger. A majority in the House of Commons, obtained by bribing divergent interests, has used the Royal Prerogative to shackle the House of Lords with the avowed intention of enervating through during the life of the present Parliament projects which are not only revolutionary but irrevocable. To frustrate this catastrophe may be impossible by the usual parliamentary methods, and Ministers who have engineered a revolution for purely party purposes must not be surprised if they are encountered with unforeseen weapons.

The stronger the programme of opposition to the Government the more Unionists are likely to adhere to it, but patriotism suggests a hiatus, not irritants, within the Unionist ranks at this juncture. Three successive defeats in five years, including the greatest electoral disaster in our history, have severely tested the Unionist temper. Beaten parties, like beaten armies, almost inevitably attribute their defeats to defective leadership, and much has been said and written about the Unionist chiefs, which will be deepened in calmer moments. Even now it is possible that what has been said and done may cause losses of which the party will repent at leisure.

By the formation of the Halsbury Club the issue is fairly raised. The principles for which the club is nominally formed are highly commendable; the names attached to the manifesto command respect and will no doubt attract recruits in plenty; the promise of vigorous initiative rallies the party at a critical moment. If this were all that is at stake, the club would create no new phases in politics than the Primrose League or the Eighty Club did at their outset.

The Halsbury Club, however, rests on a different basis. It has been apparently formed, so far as published evidence goes, behind the backs of and without consultation with Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne, the leaders of the party. Colleagues of these statesmen appear as promoters of a scheme of action from which they are excluded. The list of supporters of the club is drawn, so far as the House of Lords is concerned, entirely from the number of those who voted against Lord Lansdowne's advice on the Parliament Bill. In other words, a division within the party on a question of tactics, as to how to oppose the monstrous provisions of the Veto Bill is being developed into a permanent breach. It seems difficult to believe that men of the experience of Lord Selborne and Mr. Austen Chamberlain deliberately desire to ostracise a number of men who by training, service, and character are as capable, not to say as desirous, as they themselves are of pursuing to the extremest limit opposition to the Government proposals. Yet, if this is not their desire, it is difficult to understand a proceeding based on lines admirably calculated to accentuate and perpetuate a temporary difference in the party.

Plain speaking is necessary at this moment. One or two well-known journalists have urged the party to take this opportunity of finding new and more vigorous leaders. If Mr. Balfour would call his party together at once, and lead the country in the same spirit as he leads a forlorn hope in Parliament, the rift would be sealed from the wheat and the

small band of party wrookers would be clearly divided from the great majority who want to strengthen the party personal, not to weaken the party personal.

It is to be hoped that such a meeting, for which the time is overdue, will be no longer delayed. Pending this, may I, as one who has fought the Unionist battle longer than any of the signatories of the Halsbury Club, except its much-respected founder, appeal to my brother Unionists to avoid committing themselves to a step which on existing lines is fatal to party discipline, subversive of confidence, and certain, in the attempt to create a striking force, to separate the Unionist army into two detached bodies, at a moment when divided counsels will bring upon the country inexorable penalties?

"One Who Served Under Disraeli."

The Search for a Scapegoat.
On the above letter "The Times" in its leading articles made the following comments:—

We admit at once that there is a certain amount of discontent in the Unionist ranks. The mass of the discontented have the human weakness of looking for a scapegoat, or a herd of scapegoats, and they not uncommonly express an ardent desire that the victims they choose should be driven into the wilderness. The victims are sought, and, of course, found, among the party leaders.

At present some of the younger Unionists are visibly affected by this infirmity and are showing a disposition to impute the misfortunes of the party to the leadership of Mr. Balfour and of Lord Lansdowne. Is it quite certain that some among the founders of the Halsbury Club do not regard it as a potential instrument for carrying out changes in the leadership of the party which they desire? Can we feel confident that this object may not weigh with them as much as any professed in the programme?

The fact that all, or nearly all, the Peers who support it are drawn from those who voted against Lord Lansdowne's advice in the division on the Parliament Bill is suggestive and may be ominous. Still more significant is it that, so far at all events, we have not heard that the party leaders have been even consulted about the establishment of this new party organisation. If they have given it their approval, the promoters have kept the secret to themselves. We are satisfied that the great majority of the Unionist rank and file will want to know very clearly whether the club is, or is not, designed to forward a policy, independent of, or hostile to, Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne, before they commit themselves to its support.

It is stupid as well as disloyal to take any step tending to weaken Unionism over what has now become a stale question of tactics. "The Times."

Lord Halsbury's Attitude.
With reference to the above letter signed "One Who Served Under Disraeli," Lord Halsbury addressed the following letter to the editor of the "Times":—

Sir,—Will you allow me to contradict in the most specific manner that the Halsbury Club, in so far as I know any single member of it, is actuated by any disloyalty towards the leader of the party? We desire to co-operate with all Unionists, whatever view they may have taken of the events of last August, in fighting for the Unionist cause to the utmost of our power.

HALSBURY.
4, Ennismore gardens, S.W.,
October 17, 1911.

The Seoul correspondent of the "Osaka Mainichi" wires that another "conspiracy" has been discovered, and over ten arrests have been made. The "conspirators" are young Christians who are alleged to have been affected with the "dangerous thoughts" of An Meikun and his followers. They live at Sensoo, where many foreign missionaries reside. It is alleged that the young men have been extorting money from people on the plea of obtaining support for a political plot. It is alleged that they planned to assassinate Count Terachi, Governor-General, who is reported to be visiting Wiju on the 1st proximo, and the conspiracy in connection with the opening of the Yalu bridge.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Hongkong and the ex-Viceroy.

Whatever the future may hold for Mr. Ching Ming-chi, ex-Viceroy of China, he will always, we have no doubt, keep a warm corner in his heart for Hongkong and its hospitality. The ex-Viceroy's future plans are uncertain, but he is worn and ill, and he is to spend some little time in Hongkong. He is at present the guest of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on the invitation of the Chief Manager, Mr. St. John's Place, at his disposal for so long as he chooses to accept of the hospitality of Hongkong in general and the Bank in particular. Every precaution being taken to secure his safety by having a cordon of police constantly on guard at the house where he is staying.

The Ineffable Hardie.

No one takes Mr. Keir Hardie seriously, except perhaps Mr. Keir Hardie himself. And his opinion does not matter. He never has offered an opinion which really mattered. He has never done anything better than create mischief and disturbance. He is forever putting his foot in it. So his question in the House of Commons, touching the proposed ordinance for the regulation of clubs and organisations in Hongkong is of next to no account. Mr. Hardie is prepared at any time to take up the cudgels on behalf of any kind of rascalism, and he has managed by this very trick, to turn a fair-thinking man against him. He is not worth wasting a single ink upon. If he chooses to create a breath by touching a matter he does not understand that is no reason why we should follow him and advertise his folly.

City the Poor Barber?

There is a fly in the ointment, some grief in the song, in the razor. "All is not well in Hongkong," even the bell in the programme. Even the rejoicing might be tinged with sadness to many. The industry is likely to be out in the course of weeks. The return of the native barber to the hands of the "barber" who has made a name for himself in the Chinese head, will be a heart in true sympathy with the barber to the shaven troops lament that "The old order changeth, yielding place to new; Canst thou something behold? These are the times, that try men's souls; Not a paternal government, them as foresters to out on the hillside?"

The Employers' Federation.

It is possible, now from English mainland, of the new scheme of which the recent strikes in the London trade has forced employers' principles upon a reluctant association has been a statement, whose sense is thoroughly satisfactory, by admitting that the serious economic changes which required grants that the strike method of obtaining it, most important attain the statement goes on out that the strike was not the legitimate method of securing a betterment of the conditions of labour. It is the further object of combating intimidation. The fact that in what is supposed to be a free country men should be reviled by threats of going to work is an evil in the eyes of many. Besides the employers' deeply concerned. It is a thing to press upon the Government the need of some amendment of the law in picking up the class of the year of 1908, the Employers' Association can now, through a committee of the mass of the

TELEGRAMS.

THE REBELLION.

NANKING ATROCITIES.

[Exclusive Service.]

Shanghai, Nov. 11, 12.30 p.m.
Many atrocities are being perpetrated at Nanking.

Besides beheading quiescent Chinese the Manchus are cutting out their hearts.

GOVERNOR A PRISONER.

The governor of Hangchow, a Manchurian, has been brought to Shanghai and is virtually a prisoner in the arsenal.

A rebel officer at Woosung has been shot. He was suspected of treachery.

FOOCHOW VICE-ROY'S SUICIDE.

Foochow, Nov. 11, 12.35 p.m.
The Manchurian surrendered yesterday afternoon.

The Viceroy committed suicide and the Tartar general is a prisoner.

The capture of Foochow is complete.

CHINA'S NEW SPIRIT.

Predictions of "Morrison of Pekin."

The Englishman who knows China best will not be wholly surprised by the present crisis. Dr. G. E. Morrison, the famous Peking correspondent of *The Times*, and one of the most faithful and outspoken friends of the nation, has long foreseen that social progress such as has swept over the Far East cannot for long continue peacefully with medieval corruption and incompetence. "Time after time he has risked his popularity with the Manchian Government by his warnings that the progress of Western education and reform must sooner or later bring the newly enlightened masses into sharp opposition with the old and corrupt regime."

Early this year, when he was in London, I had many conversations with him, which resulted in some striking statements which appeared in the *London Magazine*. We had been talking at length about the miraculous social progress of China. We had discussed the new Army, with its quick-firing guns, German drill, and balloon corps, the transformation in the position of woman, the coming of the railways, and the new passion for modern education. He was enthusiastic and optimistic.

Change of Tone.
But when we turned to the progress of political reform his tone changed. He dwelt on the coming of self-government, first the formation of the Provincial Assemblies, and then the election of the Constitutional Assembly of the Empire. The Provincial Assemblies that he had seen were conducted with dignity and decorum, and transacted their business on Western lines in the most thorough fashion. The members were advised to act boldly and not to fear adverse criticism. They acted on the counsel.

What would be the result of this new spirit on the old system of corruption and favoritism? "I am confident," he said, "that the coming of constitutional government will make for administrative reform. Corruption cannot continue unchecked when exposed to the light of publicity. No records kept, no accounts presented—that happy state must cease in the presence of public inquiry and public condemnation. The growth of the popular Press—marked one of the most remarkable signs of the new movement—is already having its effect. So rapidly has the Press gained influence that the officials have sought by purchase to throttle and control the free expression of public opinion. This, however, is one stage of development from which the Press may be expected to emerge. When the Constitutional Assembly gets to work it will want to know many things. It will demand information. Publicity for wrong-doing and in

aroused public opinion will be the best weapons for fighting corruption. Already there has been an improvement in public administration."

The Coming of the Railways.

Much of the new spirit of progress and the growth of national aspirations Dr. Morrison traced to the coming of railways. "Friendly understanding has been aided by the visible evidences of the material benefits of Western innovations. The Chinese are coming to know us better. Railways were a foreign innovation long bitterly opposed. Now along the lines of railway the new prosperity shows itself. The trains are crowded with passengers; caravans, inns, and hotels spring up; when a house is pulled down it is to make room for a bigger. The railway has made the country people travellers. Travel means broadened ideas and the breaking down of old prejudices. One district sees how another benefits from railways and clamours for them. Hence the demand for railways that has sprung up in all parts of the Empire. Many lines have been laid. Many more are in course of construction. The coming of the railway has done more than break down the prejudice against the foreigner. It has helped to create a new national sentiment and to strengthen the central Government. Formerly, owing to the vast distances and the slowness and difficulty of communication, actual power largely rested in the hands of the viceroys and the provincial Governors. A provincial rather than a national patriotism was observed. To-day, thanks to improved communications, no provincial capital, save Lanehow, is more than twenty-one days' journey from Peking. The provincial seats of administration are in constant touch with Peking by telegraph. The Chinese have awakened to a consciousness of nationality."

Those who are fearful that the natives, aroused by rebellion, may repeat the excesses of the Boxer trouble, may well ponder on another part of the same interview. "There has been a significant change in the attitude of the people towards the foreigner. Before the Boxer rising, anti-foreign placards and public insults were all too common, and culminated in one of the most remarkable uprisings ever known in history. There was little social intercourse between high officials and Europeans. To-day this distrust and enmity have almost wholly disappeared. I have travelled during the past few years in every province in China. Everywhere have been received by all classes with civility and kindness, and this is the common experience of present-day travellers in China."

A Hopeful View of the Future.
In a speech last year at the Authors' Club Dr. Morrison declared: "If I were a Chinaman I would take a hopeful view of the future of my country." He went on, however, to add a list of the abuses which still continue; abuses which have pressed heavily on the minds of the reformers who are making the present uprising. There were still great blot upon the administration. The maladministration of justice and the deplorable condition of the prisons throughout the Empire, the employment of eunuchs, the sanction of domestic slavery, and the almost universal prevalence of foot-binding were facts which stood in the way of China's recognition as a reformed State. Prison methods were as degraded as they were in Europe in the Dark Ages. China was the only country among Powers claiming recognition as civilised Powers which sanctioned a slave traffic in its own subjects. Foot-binding was a more widely spread curse than opium. A society founded by a philanthropic lady, Mrs. Archibald Little, was making a well-sustained effort to check the awful suffering that was caused by this cruel custom. The great hope for the amelioration of all these conditions lay in the growth of public opinion and its unfettered expression in the daily Press."

Substantial Progress.

Here is another extract from an earlier speech that may well be borne in mind: "There is much to blame in China, but there is far more to praise, and the substantial progress that is being made in many directions that go

for greater national efficiency was, he thought, a point that cannot be disputed. The development of the national spirit, or the awakening of a consciousness of nationality; the spread of Western education; the growth in power of the native Press; the stimulation of military ardour and growth in efficiency and economy in the Chinese Army; the attempt, imperfect as it naturally is, to bring reforms into many departments of the administration, are all features of modern China full of promise for the future."

It is on this note of optimism, the belief that China will overcome even corruption and revolt, that most of his warnings have been couched. In the interview in the *London Magazine* he ended with the same conviction: "The Westernisation of this great people cannot but affect the whole world. It will, I believe, affect it for good. Now China comes, not as a menace to the West, but as a peaceful participant in world progress. When Japan set out to reconstruct her institutions, she found in England an adviser and a friend. When Siam determined to abolish her Oriental methods of administration, she found her chief encouragement in the support of England. To-day it is the turn of China. In these critical years of national new birth she needs and seeks our sympathy, support, and aid. I am confident that she will not look to us in vain."—F.A. McKenzie in the "Daily Mail."

THREE MILLIONS FOR ACCIDENTS.

Year's Working of the Compensation Acts.

The large sum of £2,700,000 (or £2,700,000) was paid as compensation for death or disablement under the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Employers' Liability Act in 1910. The official return from which these figures are taken embraces seven great groups of industries—mines, quarries, railways, factories, harbours and docks, constructional works, and shipping. In these seven groups the number of employees was 184,820, and the aggregate number of persons employed coming within the provisions of the Compensation Act of 1906 was over seven millions, of whom nearly five millions come under the heading "factories." In the year 1910 compensation was paid in 3,510 cases of death and in 378,340 cases of disablement. The average payment in case of death was £153; in case of disablement £5 14s.

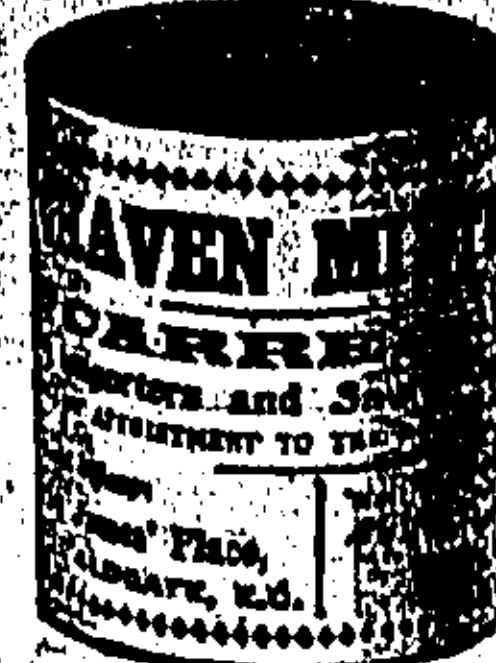
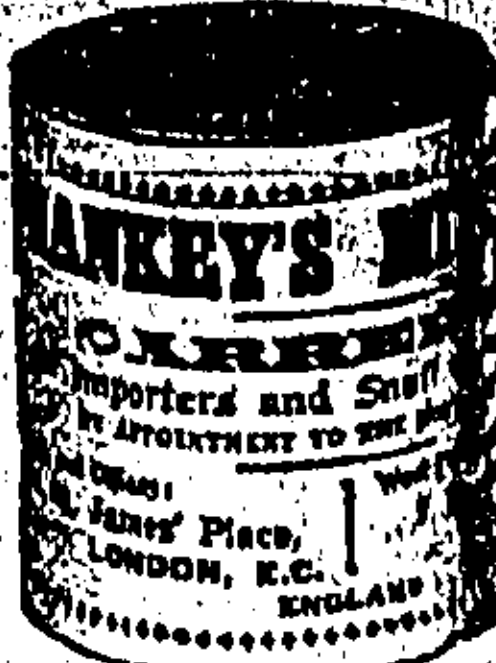
Compensation Per Capita.

The annual charge for compensation, taking the seven groups of industries together, average 7s. 3d. per person employed. It was lowest in the case of persons employed in factories, being only 4s. 3d. per person; in the case of railways it was 8s.; it rose to 10s. 3d. in quarries, to 12s. 5d. in shipping, and to 12s. 10d. in constructional work. It was highest in mines, 20s. 2d., and in docks, 20s. 3d.

It is pointed out as noteworthy that in the coal mining the charge arising under the Act works out at about 9d. only per ton of coal raised. The total amount of compensation paid under the Act in the seven groups of industries during the year was £2,700,325, as compared with £2,274,238 in the previous year. When to this is added the costs of management, commission, legal, and medical expenses, etc., the total charge borne by the seven industries, says the report, probably amounts to nearly £4,000,000.

Industrial Diseases.

The foregoing figures include, in addition to accidents, cases of the various industrial diseases (now 24 in number) included under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Compensation was paid, in the seven groups, in 36 cases of death from disease and in 4,438 cases of disablement. The bulk of these cases, 85.2 per cent. of the total, occurred in the mining industry, and were due mainly to myasthenia, boat-hand, boat-knee, and boat-shoulder. Of the remainder, 519 were cases of lead poisoning.



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Only a very small proportion of claims under the Act became subject of litigation—the number under the Workmen's Compensation Act taken into court in England and Wales last year being 6,666. Many of these, however, were applications for dealing with allowances that had already been granted, and many were settled out of court or otherwise disposed of, so that the total number of original claims for compensation finally settled with in the cognisance of the courts was only 3,892. In Scotland the corresponding figures were 1,514 and 480; in Ireland 1,034 and 658 respectively.

Little Litigation.

Of the 5,006 cases settled judicially under the Act in the United Kingdom the decision was in favour of the workmen in 3,938, 78.6 per cent.

The total number of cases under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, taken into court in the whole of the United Kingdom, which was 604 in 1908, and 208 in 1909, fell still further last year to 217.

These figures, it is pointed out, show clearly the tendency of the remedy provided by the Employer's Act to fall into disuse since the Act of 1906 came into full operation. It is of interest to note that in the case of domestic service compensation was awarded by the Courts in 30 fatal and 132 disablement cases, and the agreements for compensation were registered in respect of 100 fatal cases and 713 disablement cases.

SHORT SERMON.

Harvest Sunday.

Text: Joel II. 24. "And the floors shall be full of wheat."

I remember once seeing a picture that presented a very vivid description of the world at the present time. It showed that in spite of all our refinements we are just where the men of Joel's day were. In the centre was a farmer reaping his wheat; not with the ancient hook but with a potent reaper, which, as Richard Jefferies finely said, is just as picturesque as the reaping hook, when its red fans shine in the sun among the golden wheat ears. Around the great field in which the farmer was reaping every class of humanity was massed, eagerly watching him. The joiner with his bass, the doctor in frock coat, the sailor in his oil skins, the collier, the king, the noble, school-girl and schoolboy, they were all intently watching the red blades of the reaper cutting the corn as a crowd watches the final of a great athletic event. All these men had their business, but there was not one of them had any business so pressing that he had not time to watch the farmer reap his wheat.

Which thing is a parable of life. Let us think of that first. We have all been watching the farmer. We are all in that picture. Let a man be as rich as Croesus he is as much thrown back on the labour of the farmer as the poor man. "Floors full of wheat" we must have. To us in our

civilization wheat is life. One man may lord it over another, and with the silly pride of town-dwellers we may call the farm-labourer a yokel, as if it was not a more difficult thing to thatel a rick than to watch a lather doing your work; we may have the most superlative sensibilities and talk "high" art and "high" music, we may be saints of the first order, but "floors full of wheat" we must have. Harvest Sunday brings us to the bed-rock. There are other commodities that are useful and pleasant; but the popper harvest raises a very languid interest. We do not read of very serious riots in a town, because there is no geological museum or art gallery. It will be a long time before we do; but we heard a great deal about bread riots lately. Museums and picture galleries can wait. A good many millions have lived comfortably without them. But there is not much comfort without a bakery. We must all have bread. It was with shock of surprise that people in England in the summer found that owing to a strike bread might fail. Nothing takes its place. No wonder then that in the New Testament Jesus Christ is called the Bread of Life. What a wealth of teaching in that! Christianity is not an ornament of life, its idea is that Christ is indispensable to the making of a true man. That is the idea of it, like bread.

The next point then that suggests itself is this, will there always be "floors full of wheat" for the enlarging population of the world? I believe that that picture that I described was an illustration of an article in a magazine which purported to prove that the population of the world was overtaking the food supply; that is, that the floors will not be full enough of wheat for the inconceivable number of mouths that there will be to eat it. Happily at the present time the American appetite is not big enough to eat the whole of its huge wheat crop of this present year, 352,703,000 cwt., nor is the Canadian population of 7,000,000 able even with the best intentions to consume all its crop of 109,000,000 cwt. But what is going to happen when America and Canada have 500,000,000 and 100,000,000 of people? There seem to be two answers to this problem, the answer of fact and the answer of faith. If these two coincide we have a very strong combination, quite strong enough to set our minds at rest, if we are among those who wonder whether the "floors will be full of wheat."

It is reported that one Bangkok tawky has promised to contribute £100,000 in aid of the Chinese revolutionaries and their cause, and has already forwarded a portion of the sum.

Phenomenally wet weather on the northeast coast of Queensland was responsible, during the first four months of the year, for a total rainfall of just under sixteen feet.

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		ft.	in.	sq. ft.			
131	40	131	40	131	40	131	40

Hongkong, 11th Nov. 1911. [148]

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Capri, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 13th inst. at Noon.

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Hongkong, 11th Nov. 1911. [149]

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"MONTAGUE".....Sat., Dec. 30.	
1912	1912
"EMPEROR OF INDIA".....Sat., Jan. 27.	"EMPEROR OF IRELAND".....Fri., Feb. 23.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN".....Sat., Feb. 24.	"EMPEROR OF IRELAND".....Fri., Mar. 22.

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Passengers by Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston. SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services; European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTAGUE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port.....£43. Via New York.....£45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—D. W. ORADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pender Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SINGAPORE, PENANG, TIENTSIN, SHANGHAI, MANILA, COLOMBO, CALCUTTA	POOKSANG	Monday, 13th Nov., Noon.
TIENTSIN, SHANGHAI, MANILA, COLOMBO, CALCUTTA	CHIPSANG	Tuesday, 14th Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI, MANILA, COLOMBO, CALCUTTA	CHOWSANG	Friday, 17th Nov., Noon.
MANILA, COLOMBO, CALCUTTA	LOONGSANG	Saturday, 18th Nov., 2 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 days). The steamers "Kutang," "Naurang," and "Pooksang," leave about every 8 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kuntai, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Uluatan, Jesselton & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. Hongkong, 11th November, 1911.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (Or.) via SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Captain	Tons D W	On or about
"STRATHLYON".....	J. R. Shaw	8,000	November 21st.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals. The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, Central and South America. Will call at Ancon and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers. These steamers are of the Newer Design, have most Commodious Accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy. Special Parcel Express to American and Canadian Ports. For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780, Hongkong, 26th October, 1911.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS
TO

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN LINE.

REGULAR Direct Service from Japan, China, and Straits to Beira, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town, calling at Mauritius if sufficient inducement offers, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the Orient to South Africa.

PROPOSED SAILINGS

S.S. "DUNEDIN".....8,000 tons.....To be despatched end Dec. 15, 1911.....To follow regularly thereafter.

For rates of Freight or Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destinations	Steamers	Sailing Dates
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP	ATSUTA MARU, Capt. Wm. Thompson, T. 9,000	WEDNESDAY, 22nd Nov., at 8 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	HIYACHI MARU, Capt. T. Yamawaki, T. 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 6th Dec., at Daylight
	MIYASAKI MARU, Capt. T. Mural, T. 9,000	WEDNESDAY, 20th Dec., at Daylight

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	SADO MARU, Capt. J. Richards, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 2nd Dec., from KOBE
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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, CHUO, & YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU, Capt. S. Tominga, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 6th Dec., at Noon
	TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Noda, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 2nd Jan., at Noon

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekino, Tons 5,000	FRIDAY, 24th Nov., at Noon
	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, T. 6,000	THURSDAY, 21st Dec., at Noon

N'SAKI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, T. 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 22nd Nov., at Noon
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KOBÉ & YOKO-HAMA	KITANO MARU, Capt. C. E. Cope, Tons 9,000	THURSDAY, 23rd Nov., at 11 a.m.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBÉ	BOMBAY MARU, Capt. T. Hori, Tons 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 23rd November
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BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	TOSA MARU, Capt. T. Sato, T. 6,000	TUESDAY, 11th November
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Fitted with a system of wireless telegraphy. Carries deck passengers. Cargo only.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
KOBÉ and CALCUTTA.

Regular service (once in every 18 days) from Kobe to Calcutta calling at Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

The next steamer to sail from Hongkong: "MIKE MARU".....Tons 4,000.....Capt. M. Tabusa.....Nov. 18th.

1912 PASSENGER SEASON 1912

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	From Hongkong
TANGO MARU	8,000	K. Kawan	Feb. 14th
KAMO MARU	9,000	P. L. Sommer	Feb. 28th
AKI MARU	7,000	K. Homma	Mar. 18th
MISHIMA MARU	9,000	A. C. Moses	Mar. 27th
KAGA MARU	7,000	M. Hagino	April 10th
ATSUTA MARU	9,000	Wm. Thompson	April 24th
HIYACHI MARU	7,000	T. Yamawaki	May 8th
MIYASAKI MARU	9,000	T. Mural	May 22nd

FOR SEATTLE.

INABA MARU	7,000	S. Tominga	Feb. 27th
TAMBA MARU	7,000	K. Noda	Mar. 26th
SANUKI MARU	7,000	T. Iizawa	April 9th
AWA MARU	7,000	S. Tominga	April 28th
INABA MARU	7,000		May 21st

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO. LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
NINGPOO & SHANGHAI	"CHINKIANG".....	12th Nov., 11 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG".....	14th " 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & KUEICHOW	"KUEICHOW".....	14th " 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHENAN".....	16th " 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"LINGAN".....	18th " 10 p.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"SINGAN".....	19th " 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING".....	21st " 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly. S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "BANUT".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—Twin screw Steamers "Tern" and "Taming," saloon accommodation; midships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of a.s. "Kailong" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Okama, Lian, Ohinshu)—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45. Return \$75.

For Freight or Passage apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents. Tel. No. 28. Hongkong, 11th November, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:
S.S. "Scandia".....14th Nov.	S.S. "Seeben".....12th Nov.
"Dortmund".....16th Dec.	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:
"Segovia".....14th Dec.	S.S. "Aradia".....16th Nov.
"Silesia".....27th Dec.	For Havre & Hamburg:
"Austria".....10th Jan.	S.S. "Freienfels".....23rd Nov.
"Goldene".....24th Jan.	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
	S.S. "Slavonia".....7th Dec.
	For New York:
	S.S. "Vandalia".....23rd Nov.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1911.

HONGKONG
PHILIPPINES.PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
RUBI.....	4000	S. Onsey	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	MONDAY, 20th Nov., 4 p.m.
ZAFIRO.....	4000	M. C. Smith	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	THURSDAY, 30th Nov., 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1911.

A. R. MARTY.

HONGKONG—HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHOI.

Highest Class, Fastest and Up-to-date Steamers on the Coast, having accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine, and Wireless Telegraphy.

For	Steamship	Captain	Tons	Leaving
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For Freight and Passage, apply to—

A. R. MARTY, 24, Des Voeux Road.

Telephone 118.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1911.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
ST. ALBANS.....	20th Oct.	Saturday, Nov. 11.
EASTERN.....	17th Nov.	" Dec. 9.
ALDENHAM.....	1st Dec.	" Dec. 23.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to—

Gibb, Livingston & Co., Agents.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines to Europe.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of sailing
S.S. "Chiyo Maru".....	21,000	W. W. Green	Dec. 1st, Noon.
S.S. "Nippon Maru".....	11,000	A. G. Stevens	Dec. 22nd, Noon.
S.S. "Tenyo Maru".....	21,000	E. Bent	Dec. 29th, Noon.
S.S. "Shinyo Maru".....	21,000	H. S. Smith	Jan. 19th, Noon.

These steamers are equipped with Turbine Engines and Triple Screw. All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and post officer. The steamer CHIYO-MARU will be despatched for San Francisco via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on FRIDAY, the 1st Dec. 1911, at Noon.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE. The S.S. "Nippon Maru" will be run as an Intermediate Steamer on and from 22nd December, 1911. Rates of passage furnished on application.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

(In connection with the National Railway of Mexico at Manzanillo and the Tehuantepec National Railway at Salina Cruz.)

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilean and Peruvian Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to alteration.)

Hongkong Maru.....11,000.....Wednesday, Dec. 13, Noon.

COMMERCIAL.

Share Report.

The following is Messrs. Wright and Hornby's share report for the week ending Nov. 11:—

As predicted when we last wrote we have another quiet week to report upon, and at the close the condition of the market can practically be summed up in two words: "Nothing doing." Rubber has advanced from 4/3 to 4/4.1/2 per lb., and it will be seen from the quotations which we received from London by cable this morning that share values have improved considerably in some instances.

Bar Silver is quoted at 25s. for ready and 25.1/4 for forward delivery. Exchange on London opened at 110.3-16.1/2 T.T.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been sold at \$850 and \$888 and close with sellers at \$880; the London price at \$79, a drop of 4s. per share on the week.

Marine Insurances.—Unions are steady at \$840, North China also procurable at 11s. 100 and Yangtzes at \$220, ex. 73.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have changed hands at \$125 and \$125.1/2; there are charges on offer at the latter rate. S.S. of Hongkong Fires have been reported at \$355, and the market closes with sellers at \$360.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have changed hands in considerable numbers at \$26.3-4, and there are further buyers at the rate. China and Manila have buyers at \$11.

Shell Transports are wanted at 86.

Refineries.—China Sugars have sold at \$120, and more shares are offering at the rate. Luzon is steady at \$30.

Mining.—Raub has declined from \$5.40 buyers to a selling rate of \$4.1-2. Chinese Engineerings are quiet at 11s. Langkats have been placed at various rates and close with sellers at 11s. 68.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have sellers at \$40. Shanghai Docks have sold at 11s. 50 and close steady at the rate. Kowloon Wharves have buyers at \$40 and Hongkong Wharves are unchanged at 11s. 91.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.

Hongkong Lands have been done at \$104 and \$104.1-2 and close with sellers at the latter rate. West Points and Kowloon Lands have buyers at \$47.1-2 and \$28.1-2 respectively. Humphreys Estates have sellers at \$7.1-2. Hongkong Hotels are steady at \$110 for the Old and \$75 for the New Shanghai Lands are quoted at \$07.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos are quoted at \$95 and Hongkong Cottons have sellers at \$4.85.

Miscellaneous.—China Provisions can be placed at \$8.1-2. Cements have buyers at \$3.85 and sellers at \$4. Ropes are wanted at \$18; William Powells at \$4 and Dairy Farms at \$21. Ice has jumped up from \$165 to a buying quotation of \$175. China Borneos have sellers at \$10.1-2. Peak Trans are steady at \$11.1-2 for the Old and there are buyers of the New shares at \$1.10.

London Quotations by wire to-day:—

Banks.....	270
Shells.....	83/8
Anglo-Malays.....	15/-
London Ventures.....	7/0
Merchants.....	3/0
United Savings.....	38/-
Trunks.....	64

PORT OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Sibiria Route to Europe.

The attention of the public is drawn to page 10, para. 20, of the Hongkong Postal Guide for 1911. Stamps intended for postage purposes may be perforated but not obliterated.

Until further notice parcels for the undermentioned places, in China, will not be accepted for transmission through the post:—Hupeli, Szeguen, Kueichow and Hunan.

A Mail will close for:—
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per Daijin-maru, 12th Nov., 9 a.m.
Swatow—Per Hainan, 12th Nov., 9 a.m.

Amoy and Shanghai—Per Tjilatjap, 18th Nov., 8 a.m.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Ponglong, 18th Nov., 11 a.m.

Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per Capri, 18th Nov., 11 a.m.
Macao—Per Sui Tai, 18th Nov., 1.15 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hainan, 14th Nov., 10 a.m.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma—Per Panama-maru, 14th Nov., 10 a.m.

Cebu—Per Flintshire, 14th Nov., 11 a.m.
Shanghai—Per Kwong-sang, 14th Nov., 11 a.m.

Tientsin—Per Chipping, 14th Nov., 11 a.m.
Macao—Per Sui Tai, 14th Nov., 1.15 p.m.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Kaitang, 14th Nov., 3 p.m.
Wellington, Oh-fu and Tientsin—Per Kueichow, 14th Nov., 3 p.m.

Swatow—Per Hainan, 16th Nov., 10 a.m.
Shanghai—Per Kwong-sang, 14th Nov., 11 a.m.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

German (Coblenz) 18th inst.
German (Koon) 18th inst.
American (Manchuria) 17th inst.
U.S. (Obiyo Maru) 21st inst.
American (Mongolia) 8th prox.

The C. P. R. Co.'s R.M.S. Empress of Japan arrived at Kobe on the 9th inst., at 3.30 p.m., and left again at midnight, same day, for Shanghai, where she is due on the 18th inst., at 4 a.m. The s.s. Tenyo Maru, which sailed from the 18th ult., arrived at San Francisco on the 9th inst. She will be despatched on the 22nd inst. for this port.

The s.s. Chiyo Maru, with U.S. mails, arrived at Yokohama yesterday, and sailing thence on the 13th inst. for this port, and is expected on the 21st inst. The U. A. L. s.s. Scandia left Singapore on the 10th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on the 17th inst., a.m.

ARRIVALS.

Harry Wadsworth, Br. s.s., 1,474, Gao, Guthrie, 10th Nov., Bulk Oil—A. P. & Co.
Haidis, Nor. s.s., 1,065, G. Solberg, 10th Nov.—Bangkok via Huihow 2nd Nov.—Gen.—C. S. S. N. & Co.

Kueichow, Br. s.s., 1,250, E. Forsyth, 10th Nov.—Tientsin 4th Nov.—Gen.—D. & S.
Ponglong, Br. s.s., 997, W. Boteloh, 10th Nov.—Hoihow 9th Nov.—Rice and Timber—B. & S.

Halvard, Nor. s.s., 1,066, O. Andersen, 11th Nov.—Bangkok and Swatow 1st Nov.—Rice and Timber—A. T. & Co.

Keong Wai, Ger. s.s., 1,118, F. Niesluisen, 11th Nov.—Bangkok and Swatow 10th Nov.—Rice—D. & S.
Singen, Br. s.s., 1,017, F. Jamieson, 11th Nov.—Port Courbet, Coal—B. & S.

Siedon, Ger. s.s., 6,084, A. Wagner, 11th Nov.—Hamburg 8th Sept.—Gen.—U. A. L.
Anhui, Br. s.s., 1,350, J. B. Harris, 11th Nov.—Canton 10th Nov.—Gen.—B. & S.

Saichen, for Singapore.
Chiyen, for Shanghai.
Taung-an-maru, for Misie.
Hainan, for Swatow.

Yuen-sang, for Manila.
Lyemson, for Saigon.
Anhui, for Shanghai.
Singen, for Swatow.

Tjilatjap, for Amoy.
Chinking, for Ningpo.
Daijin-maru, for Swatow.
Kueichow, for Swatow.

Maehow, for Swatow.
Taiwan, for Wakanmatu.
Triumph, for Hainan.

Araden, for Singapore.
Tjilatjap, for Swatow.
In-hawai, for Shanghai.
Sole-maru, for Canton.

Chiyen, for Shanghai.
St. Albans, for Sydney.
Yuen-sang, for Manila.
Triumph, for Saigon.

Saline Rickmers, for Foochow.
Ching-mai, for Hongay.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco (Late Letters, 11.00 a.m. to Noon Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)—Per York, 15th Nov., 11 a.m.

Shanghai—Per Choy-sang, 17th Nov., 10 a.m.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar—Per Tjilatjap, 18th Nov., 11 a.m.

Amoy and Pechow—Per Haiyang, 18th Nov., 1 p.m.
Macao—Per Sui Tai, 17th Nov., 1.15 p.m.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Loong-sang, 18th Nov., 1 p.m.
Macao—Per Sui Tai, 18th Nov., 1.15 p.m.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco (Late Letters, 11.00 a.m. to Noon Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)—Per Dumbca, 21st Nov., 11 a.m.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Taming, 21st Nov., 3 p.m.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per Atsuta-maru, 21st Nov., 5 p.m.

Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama—Per Niki-maru, 22nd Nov., 11 a.m.

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COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE.

1/10 3/10
Demand 1/10 3/10
80 d/s 1/10 5/10
60 d/s 1/10 7/10
1 m/s 1/10 7/10
1/10 Shanghai 75
1/10 Singapore 75
1/10 Japan 90
1/10 India 188
Demand India 188
1/10 San Francisco and New York 111
T.T. Java 189
T.T. Marks 189
T.T. France 2.88

Buying.
4 m/s L/C 1/10 11/10
4 m/s D/P 1/10 10/10
6 m/s L/C 1/10 10/10
80 d/s Sydney & Melbourne 140 16/10
80 d/s San Francisco & New York 404
1 m/s Marks 2.88
1 m/s France 2.88
Bank of England 2 7/16
Sovereign 10.75

Subsidiary Coins.
Chinese 20 cts. pieces \$1.30 dis.
Chinese 10 cts. pieces \$1.30 dis.
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces \$1.75
Hongkong 10 cts. pieces \$1.75

VESSLS IN PORT.

STEAMERS:
Borneo, Ger. s.s., 1,344, F. Sembill, 10th Nov.—Sandakan 4th Nov.—Timber—M. & Co.
Chinking, Br. s.s., 1,014, J. Bruhn, 9th Nov.—Bangkok 4th Nov.—Rice—B. & S.
Chinking, Br. s.s., 1,220, Kay, 9th Nov.—Canton 8th Nov.—Gen.—B. & S.
Chipping, Br. s.s., 1,139, Mooney, 10th Nov.—Canton 9th Nov.—Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Capri, Ital. s.s., 2,630, P. Figan, 10th Nov.—Hainan 10th Oct.—Gen.—C. & Co.
China, Am. s.s., 1,186, Emery Rice, 8th Nov.—San Francisco 11th Oct.—Mail and Gen. P. M. S. S. Co.
Deike Rickmers, Br. s.s., 2,657, G. Steinbo, 10th Nov.—Yokohama 2nd Nov.—Dennis—M. C.
Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s., 899, J. Yanagishi, 9th Nov.—Swatow 7th Nov.—Gen.—O. S. K.
Fausang, Br. s.s., 1,410, H. S. Mulkins, 8th Nov.—Cheribon 30th Oct.—Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Erroll, Br. s.s., 2,826, L. James, 7th Nov.—Moji 2nd Nov.—Coal—D. & Co.
Fousang, Br. s.s., 1,037, T. A. Mitchell, 7th Nov.—Moji 2nd Nov.—Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Hsuzun, Br. s.s., 641, A. H. Stewart, 10th Nov.—Swatow 9th Nov.—Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Kaifong, Br. s.s., 997, J. V. Sidford, 10th Nov.—Manila, Hoihow and Cebu 7th Nov.—Gen.—B. & S.
Kun Chow, Br. s.s., 1,450, Martin, 27th Oct.—Rangoon and Manila 24th Oct.—Ballast—Man Fat.
Kwong-sang, Br. s.s., 1,428, Richard, 5th Nov.—Canton 8th Nov.—Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Laertes, Br. s.s., 1,310, C. E. Page, 8th Nov.—Saigon 4th Nov.—Rice and Gen.—Vo Fat Sing.
Lyemson, Ger. s.s., 1,230, V. Pizirni, 30th Oct.—Saigon 26th Oct.—Ballast—Chinese.
Maehow, Ger. s.s., 990, R. G. Zollner, 7th Nov.—Singapore 31st Oct.—Gen.—B. & S.
Marie, Ger. s.s., 1,159, Schlicker, 10th Nov.—Saigon 5th Nov.—Gen.—J. & Co.
Mystog, Br. s.s., 1,418, Uhlir, 31st Oct.—Singapore 24th Oct.—Sugar—Yung Sai Lung.
Panama Maru, Jap. s.s., 6,000, Muto, 2nd Nov.—Shanghai 30th Oct.—Gen.—O. S. K.
Robilla, Br. s.s., 1,240, J. Smith, 6th Nov.—Southampton 4th Oct.—Sexta, Ger. s.s., 992, Jensen, 29th Oct.—Bangkok and Swatow 28th Oct.—Gen.—Kin Tye Lung.
Tamsul, Br. s.s., 1,000, R. Petersen, 4th Nov.—Bangkok and Swatow 20th Oct.—Gen.—B. & S.
Taiwan, Br. s.s., 1,040, A. Jenkin, 4th Nov.—Cheribon 30th Oct.—Gen.—Sun Wah S. S. Co.
Tjilatjap, Dutch s.s., 2,740, E. H. Kross, 7th Nov.—Batavia 29th Oct.—Sugar—J. C. J. L.
Tjikini, Dut. s.s., 9,014, A. W. La Rooy, 4th Nov.—Mikio 29th Oct.—Gen.—J. C. J. L.
Tsurugisan Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,550, Watanabe, 9th Nov.—Mikio 4th Nov.—Coal—M. B. K.
Sailing Vessel.
Arrow, Br. 4-masted barque, 2,971, O. McIvor, 24th Aug.—New York 2nd May, Petroleum.—B. O. Co.
Radant, Br. 3-masted barque, 1,815, A. S. Hart, 26th Sept.—Philippine Is., Karoline oil.—B. O. Co.

Steamships.
4 m/s L/C 1/10 11/10
4 m/s D/P 1/10 10/10
6 m/s L/C 1/10 10/10
80 d/s Sydney & Melbourne 140 16/10
80 d/s San Francisco & New York 404
1 m/s Marks 2.88
1 m/s France 2.88
Bank of England 2 7/16
Sovereign 10.75

Subsidiary Coins.
Chinese 20 cts. pieces \$1.30 dis.
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Chipping, Br. s.s., 1,139, Mooney, 10th Nov.—Canton 9th Nov.—Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Capri, Ital. s.s., 2,630, P. Figan, 10th Nov.—Hainan 10th Oct.—Gen.—C. & Co.
China, Am. s.s., 1,186, Emery Rice, 8th Nov.—San Francisco 11th Oct.—Mail and Gen. P. M. S. S. Co.
Deike Rickmers, Br. s.s., 2,657, G. Steinbo, 10th Nov.—Yokohama 2nd Nov.—Dennis—M. C.
Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s., 899, J. Yanagishi, 9th Nov.—Swatow 7th Nov.—Gen.—O. S. K.
Fausang, Br. s.s., 1,410, H. S. Mulkins, 8th Nov.—Cheribon 30th Oct.—Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Erroll, Br. s.s., 2,826, L. James, 7th Nov.—Moji 2nd Nov.—Coal—D. & Co.
Fousang, Br. s.s., 1,037, T. A. Mitchell, 7th Nov.—Moji 2nd Nov.—Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Hsuzun, Br. s.s., 641, A. H. Stewart, 10th Nov.—Swatow 9th Nov.—Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Kaifong, Br. s.s., 997, J. V. Sidford, 10th Nov.—Manila, Hoihow and Cebu 7th Nov.—Gen.—B. & S.
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